UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RANDALL GEORGE ANGEL,

Petitioner,

3: 11-cv-0058-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

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GREGORY SMITH, et al,

Respondents.

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This is a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in which petitioner, a state prisoner, is proceeding pro se. Petitioner has filed a motion to proceed in forma pauperis. (ECF No. 1). Based on the information about petitioner's financial status, including any additional information that may have provided, the Court finds that the motion to proceed in forma pauperis should be granted.

According to the face of the petition, this petition challenges the same conviction previously challenged in an earlier petition (3:09-cv-00655-ECR-RAM) and raises legal issues previously addressed or new issues not previously presented to the State courts. The court therefore finds that this is a second or successive petition.

Under AEDPA's "gatekeeping" provisions, an applicant seeking to file a second or

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successive petition must obtain from the appropriate court of appeals an order authorizing the district court to consider the application. A court of appeals may grant such an order only if:

- (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or
- (B)(I) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and
 - (ii) the facts underling the claim, if proven and viewed in the light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable fact finder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2)(A)-(B). Petitioner has not provided the court with an order authorizing this court to consider the present petition. Accordingly, the court will not do so.

Certificate of Appealability

In order to proceed with an appeal, petitioner must receive a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Fed. R. App. P. 22; 9th Cir. R. 22-1; Allen v. Ornoski, 435 F.3d 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006); see also United States v. Mikels, 236 F.3d 550, 551-52 (9th Cir. 2001). Generally, a petitioner must make "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right" to warrant a certificate of appealability. Id.; 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000). "The petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." Id. (quoting Slack, 529 U.S. at 484). In order to meet this threshold inquiry, the petitioner has the burden of demonstrating that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason; that a court could resolve the issues differently; or that the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further. Id.

Pursuant to the December 1, 2009 amendment to Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and 2255 Cases, district courts are required to rule on the certificate of appealability in the order disposing of a proceeding adversely to the petitioner or movant, rather than waiting for a notice of appeal and request for certificate of appealability to be filed. Rule 11(a). This Court has

considered the issues raised by petitioner, with respect to whether they satisfy the standard for issuance of a certificate of appealability, and determines that none meet that standard. The Court will therefore deny petitioner a certificate of appealability.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the application to proceed in forma pauperis

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall FILE the petition.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this petition for writ of habeas corpus is DISMISSED without prejudice as an unauthorized second or successive petition. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment for respondents and close this case. No Certificate of